

In 1928, I superintended the construction of a causeway through the marsh on the Lac d'Enghien. The foundation of the building is constantly in water, about 100 inches below the level of the ground surface. The entire horizontal surface of the external and internal walls is covered with a layer of REYNOLDS' ASPHALTUM, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch less than half an inch thick, over which cement was spread. Since the above data, as traced by the use of the steel rods, in the walls of the lac story, which are for the most part painted in oil of a grey sage colour, it will be well known that the least moisture produces round spots, darkening the surface of the wall, and in some cases, the water runs down the bag on the soil itself, is only about 24 inches above the external surface of the wall, and only 194 inches, at the utmost, above that of the third story. The layer of Asphaltum, covering the walls, and the third story, was REMOVED, by the use of the rods, the walls of the doors, spots indicating the presence of damp have been since marked at the base of the door-posts.

This method has been adopted as the new Arsenal of Paris, and